

The Enquirer.

Vol. 7.]

RICHMOND, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1811

[No 110.]

Published by Thomas Ritchie, nearly opposite the Globe Tavern, Richmond, Virginia.
CONDITIONS:—Five dollars a year, to be paid annually in advance. Those who wish to be considered as annual subscribers, must hereafter designate it at the time of subscribing, otherwise their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the first year.
ADVERTISING:—Non-residents of this City and Manchester, must pay for their advertisements before they appear in this paper. The price per square is, 75 Cents for the first insertion, and 50 for every subsequent one.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

	D. C.
Tobacco, 4 to 7	
Flour—Superfine, 9	
DO. FINE, 8 50	
Corn, per barrel, 4	
Wheat, 1 66	
Sacon, per lb., 00 14	
Whiskey, per gallon, 0 67	
Bar Iron, per ton, 100 00	
Hemp, per ton, 180 220	

There will be published, from this Office, (perhaps in 2 volumes.)

THE OLD BACHELOR.

Which has deservedly attracted the attention of the literary world—a work, which, in fact, has been pronounced sufficient to redeem the character of the American Literature from the illiberal strictures of the Edinburgh Review.

Subscriptions will be received at this Office; with a view of forming some sort of an estimate as to the number of copies, which may be struck off. Those who wish to have a copy of these elegant Essays in the book-form, would therefore oblige the Editor by entering their names, as soon as is convenient.

The work shall be put to press in a new type and on good paper.

Any gentleman who is disposed to receive subscribers in his neighborhood, will have the thanks of the Editor.

APPRENTICES!

WANTED immediately, at this Office, two or three **APPRENTICES**—Qualifications and terms made known on application.
April 2.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Benjamin Mosby and the subscribers by David Ross, esq. bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year 1808; & of record in the Honorable the General Court of this Commonwealth, will be sold on Monday the 13th day of May next, at Fluvanna Court-House at Public Auction, the residue of the lands, conveyed by the said indenture, remaining unsold in the counties of Fluvanna and Albemarle, on Cunningham, Rockoon and the waters of Bremmer and Berry Creeks, supposed to contain about seven thousand acres more or less; for the purposes in the said indenture mentioned: on a credit for one fourth part of the purchase money payable the first day of October next, and the residue in one two and three equal annual payments thereafter; the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the first payment; and bonds with a deed of trust upon the lands for securing the annual instalments as they shall respectively fall due. The land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.
Wm. C. WILLIAMS, tds
April 5.

NOTICE:—In pursuance to a deed of trust executed to the subscriber, will be offered for sale on Saturday the fourth day of May next, at Liggon's Tavern in Amelia county for cash, a negro man named BOB, the property of Joshua Smithy of Amelia county, to satisfy a debt due to James Jackson, Senr. of Prince Edward county.
JOSIAH PERKINSON, Trustee.
March 29.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on the road between Coldharbour and Richmond, or between Richmond and Gregory's Tavern on the Northern Stage road, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, with a bundle of papers tied outside of it; they contain sundry title papers, for land in Kentucky, conveyed to the Subscriber, which can be of no use to any one else. Whoever is so fortunate as to find the same, will receive the above reward from Thomas H. Harris, living in Richmond.
THOS. THURMON, 6t
April 9.

FURS AND PELTRIES.

A LARGE quantity of valuable FURS and PELTRIES, and some other Indian articles received from the United States Indian Trading Houses on the Lakes, the Missouri and the Mississippi, will be offered at public auction in lots at the stores of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, at George Town, Columbia, on Monday the 29th of April next, at 11 o'clock—among these are 1800 lbs. Beaver, 11,000 Raccoons, 5000 lbs. shaved Deer Skins, a parcel of Otter, Muskrat, and small Furs, of Elk, Bear, & Indian dressed Deer Skins, of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo Horns, Indian Mats and Candles of Buffalo Tallow.

Approved notes at 90 days will be received in payment for all sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

J. MASON,
Superintendent I. T.

April 16.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of the U. S. for the fifth Circuit, Virginia District, pronounced on the twenty second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, in the name of John Ingram, James Lyle & Alexander McCall, surviving partners of George Kippin and Company Plaintiffs, against William K. Fleming, Defendant. Will be sold for ready money at Rock Castle, in Goodland County, on the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the Tract of LAND conveyed by the Indenture of mortgage of the 23d day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

WILLIAM MANN, D. M.

FOR ANDREW MOORE, M. V. D.

April 16.

FOR CASH.—Ten likely young NEGROES also a lot in the City of Richmond, No 347, immediately below the basin of the canal, which is said by competent judges to be more susceptible of valuable improvement, than any other, within the limits of the City, possessing all the advantages derivable from situation, in connection with the use of water—Apply to the subscriber.
COLIN MACRAE,
Manchester, March 5.

PENITENTIARY STORE REMOVED.

W. M. ANDERSON, having been recently appointed Agent for the Commonwealth, in the place of (David J. Burr resigned,) has removed the Penitentiary Store to the House formerly occupied by Oakley Phillips, nearly opposite Robert Gamble's, where he will keep a constant supply of the articles enumerated below. The manifest improvement in the quality of the nails manufactured at the Penitentiary, under the direction of the present Superintendent of the Institution; the late deduction which has been made from the former low prices of the Cut nails, together with the disposition which should be felt by the inhabitants of the State, for the encouragement of its own manufactures, are inducements which he flatters himself, will give them a preference to any others in Market; orders from Merchants, Inspectors, Carpenters, or others, living in the Country shall be particularly attended to.

CUT NAILS.

Wholesale Prices.	Retail Prices.
3d 13 Cents per lb.	14
4 12 do do	13 1/2
5 11 do do	13
6 10 do do	12 1/2
8 10 do do	11 1/2
10 10 do do	11
12 10 do do	11
20 10 do do	11

SPRIGS.

3d 39 Cents per lb.	50 per m.
4 22 1/3 do do	67 do
6 17 do do	84 do

WROUGHT NAILS.

Wholesale Prices.	Retail Prices.
6 14 1/2 Cents per lb.	15 1/2
8 14 do do	15
10 13 1/2 do do	14 1/2
12 13 do do	14
20 12 1/2 do do	13 1/2
30 12 1/2 do do	13 1/2

CUT BRADS.

8d 10 1/2 do do	11 1/2
10 10 do do	11
12 10 do do	11
20 10 do do	11

Broad and narrow Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Pick Axes, Grubbing Hoes, Broad, Hilling and Garden Hoes, Traces, Well Coams, Plough Shares and Coulters, Stretchers and Ox chains Hinges of different sizes, Hammers, Wedges, Fenders and Cinders, Shovels, Snaffles, Cuck and Blind Bridges, Hatters, Horse and Mule Collars, Surcingles, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Braces, Breaching, Fire Buckets, B-d Cords, Leading Lines, Sash Cords, Chalk Lines and Seine Twine. Cotton Cloth of different descriptions, Spun Cotton, Bed Tyke, Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fair Tops, Back Straps	9 Dollars
Do Plain	8 do
Do Sowarrows	7 do
Do Military	6 do
Do Half Boots	5 do
Men's Calf Skin Shoes, lined and bound	10s 6d-12s
Do Side Leather	7s 6d-9s
Do smaller do	4s 6d-6s
Do smaller do	3s -3s 9d
Negroes' Shoes (strong Russian)	7s 6d-8s
Women's leather shoes thick soles	7s 6d-8s
Do do thin do	6s 9d
Do do Slips	6s
Do do Morocco	6s 9d
Do do Ties	7s 6d
Girls Morocco Shoes	5s 6d
Do smaller do	3s -4s 6d
Do leather do	4s 6d-6s
Do smaller do	3s -3s 9d

Any of the above articles made to orders left at the Penitentiary Store.

GROCERIES.

In addition to the Penitentiary Manufactures a general assortment of Groceries is daily expected, from the North—which will be sold at moderate prices for cash, country produce, or acceptances in Town.

WM. ANDERSON, tds
April 16.

A YOUNG MAN wishes for a situation in a Wholesale or Commission Store—Satisfactory recommendations will be given—For further particulars enquire at this Office.
Richmond, April 16. 6t

JUST RECEIVED.—A new and greatly improved Edition of **JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY**, And for Sale at Wm. Prichard's, opposite the Post Office, where may be had every work on jurisprudence, likewise, all the modern Reports of Europe and America.

W. P. also, has for sale the best Elementary and Practical Medical Works; together with a very general Stock of new publications in the various branches of Literature.

April 16. 3t

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. A mulatto man named John, alias John White, he is remarkable likely upwards of six feet high, about 22 to 23 old—his hair inclined to be straight—he is very sensible, can read and I believe write—he formerly belonged to Mr. Benjamin Drew of Smithfield, and served him as a house servant, and was as I am informed an extraordinary good one: He carried with him—a drab suit-out coat better than half worn—with pockets at the sides—a black eodie bodied, one pair white woolen pantaloons of virginia cloth. One do. blue do. one do. blue plains—one vest striped in imitation of swans down. He no doubt will be lurking about Petersburg or its vicinity, where I am told a free woman lives with whom he had taken up some time past—or perhaps gone to Smithfield, where his mother lives. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against conveying away or in any way harbouring the said fellow at their peril—I will give the above reward; if secured in any goal in the state so that I get him again—and forty dollars if taken & secured out of the state.

P. S. If brought home, all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward.

Wm. YOUNG, tds
Richmond, April 16.

TWELVE THOUSAND CYPRESS PALINGS for Sale—for terms apply to the Subscriber, opposite DANIEL'S Warehouse.
DANIEL WEISGER, tds
Manchester, April 12.

WANTED immediately—Two Lads, of good characters and respectable connections, will be taken as Apprentices to the Taylor's business, by applying to Edias V. Lachaze main-street, Richmond.
April 16. 4t

JAMES INNES, Has for ale GERMAN HEMPEN ROLLS at his house near Col. Mayo's Bridge.
March 22. w6w

LANDS FOR SALE, in the State of Kentucky—The Subscriber offers for sale Three Tracts of Land in the state of Kentucky, at a reduced price, viz. one tract of 9,000 acres in the county of Mason, the other two in the county of Ohio, on Rough Creek and Green River, being first rate land. The tract on Rough Creek contains 3,000 acres, that on Green river 4,000 acres.

On the 3,000 acres on Rough Creek are salt works which will be valuable to the purchaser; title to the above lands is indisputable.

Richmond, April 16. JOHN P. DUVAL, tds

THE Subscribers, appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia, to receive subscriptions for raising a Capital Stock of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars in shares of Twenty Dollars each, one fourth to be paid at the time of subscribing, under an act passed on the 5th day of January 1811, entitled an act to incorporate a Company in the Borough of Norfolk for Marine Insurances and other purposes, by the name and style of

"The Union Insurance Company of Norfolk," HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.

That books will be opened at the Exchange Coffee House in the Borough of Norfolk, on Wednesday the first day of May, and will continue open from day to day, until Six Thousand Shares are subscribed.

Wm. Pennock, R. Bowden,
Richd. E. Lee, Jacob Klein,
Thos. Armistead, W. A. Armistead.
Christy Fry,
Norfolk, April 4. 4t

TO BUILDERS.—The Subscriber having just received samples of

SLATE FOR ROOFING, invites the attention of such gentlemen as may feel it their interest to furnish themselves with that valuable article—Its utility has been so universally felt & acknowledged both as it respects duration and being proof against fire, that to detail its particular advantages over wood-roofs would be unnecessary.

The following are the sizes & prices at which it can be furnished.

10 & 11 inches length	8 per square	Roof measure
12 & 13 do	9 do	do
14 & 15 do	9 50 do	do
16 & 17 do	10 do	do
18 & 19 do	10 50 do	do
20 & 21 do	11 do	do
22 & 23 do	11 50 do	do
24 & 26 do	12 do	do
28 & 30 do	12 R JONES, do	do

Opposite the Eagle Tavern.

He has also received, and is continually receiving additions to his stock of Books and Stationery.
Bookbinding as usual.
April 19. ep12t

SALT AND EARTHEN WARE.—300 sacks salt, Liverpool filled, 75 crates well assorted earthen ware—for sale by
ALEXANDER BELL, tds
April 19. 8t

CASH will be given by the subscriber for **MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.**
GEO. GREENHOW, tds
April 19. 3t

Europe.

London, Feb. 16.

The Monitor has extracted an article from an English paper, in which it is stated, that though England incurs much loss by the commercial privations which Bonaparte's system produces, the final result will be a financial embarrassment and commercial distress on the continent, equal, at least, to that which England must sustain. To this observation the Monitor has attached the following note.

Paris, Feb. 7.

"Doubtless the measures which annihilate the English commerce must produce a reaction which will be felt on the continent, and chiefly by those imprudent houses which have incurred and discounted for the accommodation of the English trade, and from the channels for its communication with the continent; but even admitting this total overthrow of commerce, not as the act of France, but as the consequence of the decrees of 1806 and 1807; it will not be less true, that France and the continental powers cannot experience any loss in their revenues, or in their means of carrying on war, since the nine hundred millions which constituted the revenue of France in 1810 are totally composed of net receipts of ready money. These 900 millions are more than sufficient for every possible want.

England, on the contrary stands in need of 1600 millions to suffice for her expenses, and to pay a public debt of 1600 millions. Now these 1600 millions are not the result of the revenues of England; but they are at least, partly, the produce of the advantage which she obtains by her brokerage, otherwise called her commerce. Her commerce is verging to destruction—her credit already destroyed—the two supports of circulation on the continent, Amsterdam and Hamburg, can no longer be of service to her, and with her no merchant of the continent wishes to trade. It is certainly easy to foresee, that at length, in 1813, or 1814, the finances of England will experience such a check, that they can no longer suffice for her wants. The situation of France is very different—in 1811, in 1812, in each succeeding year, she will become more rich, by saving of an exportation of 150 millions, which was the expense of colonial merchandise, and by the increase of her manufactures. The fate of England is already evident. Her exchange loses 33 per cent. At London even, although it is a capital offence, a bank note is exchanged either for gold or silver, at 15 and 16 per cent. discount. The bank notes are forced notes, and a true paper money. This state of things must grow worse every day. The quantity of notes which a bank can discount, is in proportion to its credit; business being decreased one half, and credit mutilated, the loss of the history will not comprehend how a government founded on commerce, which is in want of 1600 millions for its expenses, and of which more than 800 are derived from trade, can be so inconsiderate as to tear in pieces the commercial character; to overturn every principle, put commerce out of the common law of nations, and as it were, place it in a state of siege. This is however the consequence of the decrees of 1806 and 1807. In fact, England is quite starved with what is passing. For those last hundred

years, she has been accustomed to give the law; she alone, under the pretence of her liberty of the press, has claimed the right of insulting the world; she alone has assumed the right of burning the produce of the manufactures of other countries, of dictating treaties of commerce, of arbitrarily making regulations on the commerce of seas, and on neutrals, &c. she has had to do with weak and enervated governments. Now it is necessary that she should be well aware that the times are changed. The measures of France will always be proportioned to hers, and this contest is like that of wood against stone, England will sink under it, if those who govern her continue to be animated with that spirit of imprudence, and of hatred, which has characterized the English administration for many years past.

A Decree, dated the Palace of the Thuilleries, Feb. 2, contains the following article relative to the suppressed printing presses:—"The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchase the presses of the suppressed Printers; they shall pay them a price, which shall be settled by valuation, in one year, and at four terms." The suppressed printers are also to receive an indemnity from those allowed to continue their trade. The indemnity is to be 4000 francs for each printing office suppressed.

* The Berlin Decree of Nov. 1806, and Milan Decree of Dec. 1807.

February 25.

IRELAND.—The following is a copy of the Circular Letter of the Catholic Committee:—"Sir, I am directed by the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland to solicit your particular attention on the present occasion."

"The committee, being entrusted with the Petition of the Catholic body, feel it incumbent on them to state to you their conviction of the imperative necessity of an increase of their numbers, so that there may be managers of the Petition connected with every part of Ireland. It is highly desirable that the committee should become the depository of the collective wisdom of the Catholic body; & that it should be able to ascertain, in order to obey, the wishes, & clearly understand the wants, of all their Catholic fellow subjects.—This is the more requisite at the present moment, when there appears to be so near a prospect of complete emancipation; and the committee are convinced that their emancipation can now be retarded only by criminal apathy or neglect, amongst the Catholics themselves.

"They beg leave to suggest to you the propriety of appointing ten managers of the Petition in your county. There are now three survivors of the persons who were delegates in the year 1793. These persons are already constituent members of the committee, and as such managers of the Petition; so that you have to appoint only seven additional managers.

"The committee desire to add, that by the law, as it now stands, no species of delegation or representation can be suffered to take place; nor can any person, without a gross violation of the law, be a representative or delegate, or act under any name as a representative or delegate. Engaged, as we are, in a struggle for legal and constitutional rights, it is our duty, as well as our inclination and decided determination, not to violate the spirit, nor even the letter of the law. It is, at the same time, to be observed, that the law to which we allude does not interfere with the subject's undoubted right to petition Parliament—nor, of course, with the only method by which so large a body as the Catholics of Ireland could concur in forwarding a Petition, namely, by leaving the management of it in the hands of a few persons, who deserve & possess their confidence.

"And the committee cannot refrain, on this occasion, from calling to your recollection, the words of that celebrated champion of loyalty and religion, Edmund Burke, relative to the Irish Catholics:—'Your enemies are embodied; what becomes of you if you are only adrift?'

"The committee does not presume to interfere with the mode in which you shall think fit to nominate those managers of the Petition, save that it must not be any election or appointment; to represent any person or persons, or any district or place whatsoever. They moreover beg leave to suggest the propriety of expedition; & request that you will have the goodness to reply to this letter, and to state your sentiments on this subject; adding, if it shall please you, the names of seven persons whom you conceive most fit to manage the Petition in your county.

"In appointing those managers, the committee respectfully solicit your particular attention to the many advantages to be derived from naming managers, whose avocations require, or leisure permits, their permanent or occasional residence in Dublin, where the ultimate arrangements, as to the Petition, can best be made.—I have further to observe to you, that all the Noble Lords who constitute the Catholic Peerage, are already managers of the Petition."

The Pacific, capt Stanton, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday last. She brings intelligence to the 1st inst. The Pacific, it was thought would be the last ship to sail for England. The failures in N. Y. are extensive beyond all precedent. The condition of the American merchants is represented as very wretched; and that condition, it seems, has been aggravated by the success of Mr. Newton's motion for an indefinite postponement of the bill for a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. S. The motion was carried by a majority of one; the number being—for the motion 65—against it 64. This is melancholy news; for America cannot suffer without England feeling the disaster, whatever some of our wise men here may think. Mr. Perceval may move his distress committees, and he may put as many wise men as he pleases upon them and as many wise men as he can find.—Reconciliation with America will do more to serve his bankrupt brethren than all the committees on earth.—Mr. Baring told him the truth, and he would do well to attend to it. That gentleman expressed his surprise at the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that the state of our affairs with America, who was our principal if not our only customer, did not affect our commerce."

Let the Chancellor of the Exchequer know, that if he will not concede America, he may name the committee what he pleases, a committee of commercial credit if he chooses, but it will be a committee to throw away all the money advanced by parliament, on its recommendation, if he will not concede America. Mr. Perceval may talk about speculation and over trading. His merchants, however, can tell him that we have no real trade but with America, which fact led to that universal speculation that has destroyed the country's credit, as the minister's ignorance before had destroyed its commerce. They can tell him all this, for they know it by sad experience. The committee may listen the downfall of the state by employing its Exchequer more speedily, but not save the merchants. Nothing can

save them, or the manufacturer, but the restoration; and the first step to that restoration is—Reconciliation with America. Is the marquis Wellesley's answer to Mr. Pinkney, conciliatory? Where, in the name of common reason, did he find the dictionary that so explained conciliation to him? Searching American ships for British seamen! There never was any thing like the impudence of the pretension!—Not rescinding your orders in Council, but upon a condition, that you are yourselves to construe, by your own arbitrary & unlimited caprice! Never was such a wretched folly & injustice!—Not to relax your absurd system of blockade! Never was such stupidity! And to declare all monstrous propositions gravely to the Ambassador of a free state, is a declaration of war, in effect, and nothing like conciliation. War with America will be the result of your conciliatory measures, & then your committee may sit from day to day, to do what?—to save the state!

STATESMAN.

MARCH 4.

The bill now before congress for regulating the commercial intercourse between the U. S. of America and the belligerents has undergone, it appears, some important amendments in the committee, so as to admit all vessels, with their cargoes, which sailed from this country previous to the 2d of February into American ports. Mr. Foster, our minister plenipotentiary to the U. S. is expected to sail for America in the course of the present week.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in this town dated
LIVERPOOL, March 11, 1811.

SIR, Since our last respects of the 19th ult, a change has taken place in the political relations of this country and the U. States. The appointment of Augustus John Foster to succeed Mr. Jackson impressed many with a belief, that all disputes between the two Governments were on the eve of being settled, which caused a still further depression than our last quotations in most articles of American produce. The arrival of the Mentor from New York, on the 26th Feb. with Mr. Eppe's resolutions, produced rather a favorable effect on our market; holders were less inclined to sell, and there was little business done until after it was known that Mr. Pinkney had taken leave of the Prince Regent, and about to return home without being able to bring the negotiation which has been carrying on to a favorable issue. This unexpected event produced a considerable sensation, and for a few days there was a complete pause; buyers were unwilling to advance much on former prices, and sellers were sanguine in their expectations of a rise; however, since it is understood that Mr. Foster is still going out with new propositions to your Government, and that there is not much probability of any hostile steps being taken on this side for the present, a good deal of business has been done at the annexed quotations. From the heavy losses that must of late have been sustained by American shippers, who certainly cannot continue to pursue such a trade, very light markets are expected, which will tend further to raise its value. Many are willing to expect, (from the complexity of the late Danish Decrees, and a belief which prevails, that Gustavus Adolphus the King of Sweden, is about going to Russia via Bremen (sic) that in the course of the summer there will be an opening to the Baltic; such an event would most certainly have a favorable effect on our market; considerable enquiries are making after Foreign Sugars in anticipation, and some speculation has taken place in London. The distress for money is not quite so great as it was. Manchester has had a little relief by an unusually brisk demand for Canada, and Government have in contemplation giving a loan of 6,000,000 Exchequer Bills to the merchants. Besides the weighty engagements with which many houses commenced the winter are coming to a point, an immense amount of Bills from your side have been refused acceptance, and many that have been accepted remained unpaid, which have and are continuing to go back; we therefore anticipate receiving by every arrival, the same distressing accounts of failures that you or late have been accustomed to hear from this. We are quite in the dark what reception American vessels arriving in France, since the 2d Feb. have met with; thus we know, that her privateers continue to capture those bound to England, which certainly does not appear as if the Berlin and Milan Decrees had ceased to affect neutral commerce. We are at a loss to reconcile what we were led to expect from Cassinagny's letter of the 5th August last, and their present conduct towards the U. S. Hopes that the new proposals to be made by Mr. Foster may meet the views of your Government, and once again harmonize the two countries.

We are respectfully,
Sir,

Your most obedt servts,
WM. BROWN & Co.
P. S. Since writing the above a letter has been received in town from a respectable house in London, stating, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees are really rescinded, and that, should the ship Fox (captured under the Orders in Council) go to France without breaking bulk, she would be admitted.

Tobacco.—It gives us pleasure to notice an improvement in the price of such part of this great staple as is suitable for home use; 500 hds. were sold during the last week at extraordinary quotations; and more business would have been done, had the sellers felt the least disposition to accept of former terms. Our arrivals for the past month have not been heavy, and there is a distant hope of the Baltic being open to give a vent to the low and ordinary. However, our stocks are yet heavy, and some of the late purchases have been taken by speculators, and are still in the market; so that if no interruption takes place in its coming in upon us, we cannot hope to see it much better.

Rappahannock Tobacco, 2d to 5d.
Flour, 42 to 60—Wheat 13 to 14s.

COMMUNICATION.

To all Masters of Vessels bound to the several Ports of G. Britain.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, have directed, that in case of separation of Homeward Convoys, bound to the English Channel, Spithead and Falmouth, to be the places of rendezvous, according to the state of the wind and weather, from whence Convoys will be provided, to see them safely up and Channel, to the places of their destination; but they are not, on any account, to go beyond Spithead without protection.

In the case of the wind being eastwardly, on the arrival of such dispersed ships in the Channel, and being impracticable for them to reach the places above mentioned, the Masters are instructed to put into any of the intermediate ports, or even Scilly, and wait for Convoys, which will be afforded to them with the least possible delay.